



Dan L Duncan Comprehensive Cancer Center

Updates in Penile Cancer

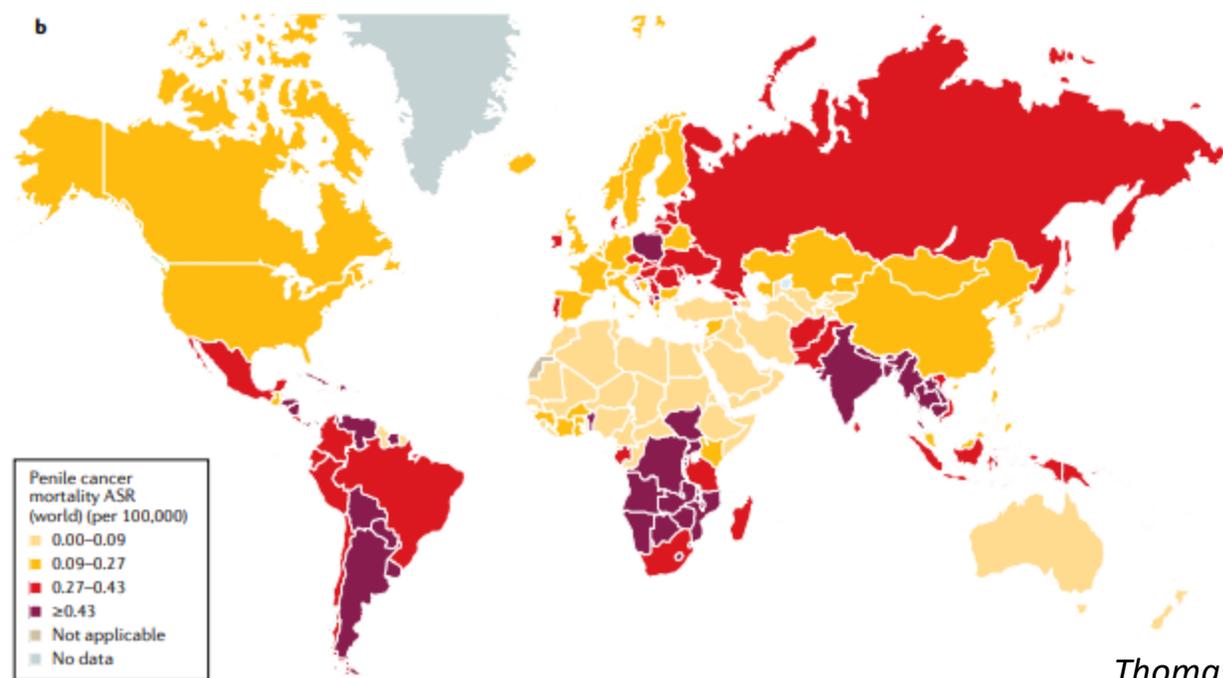
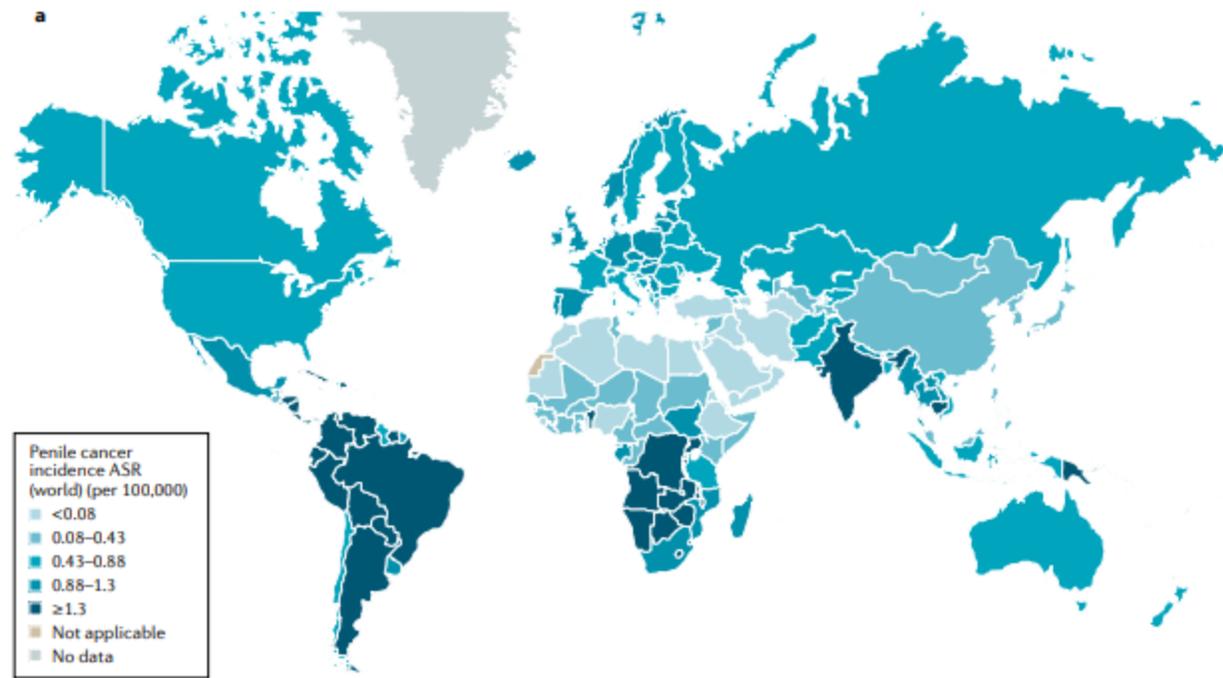
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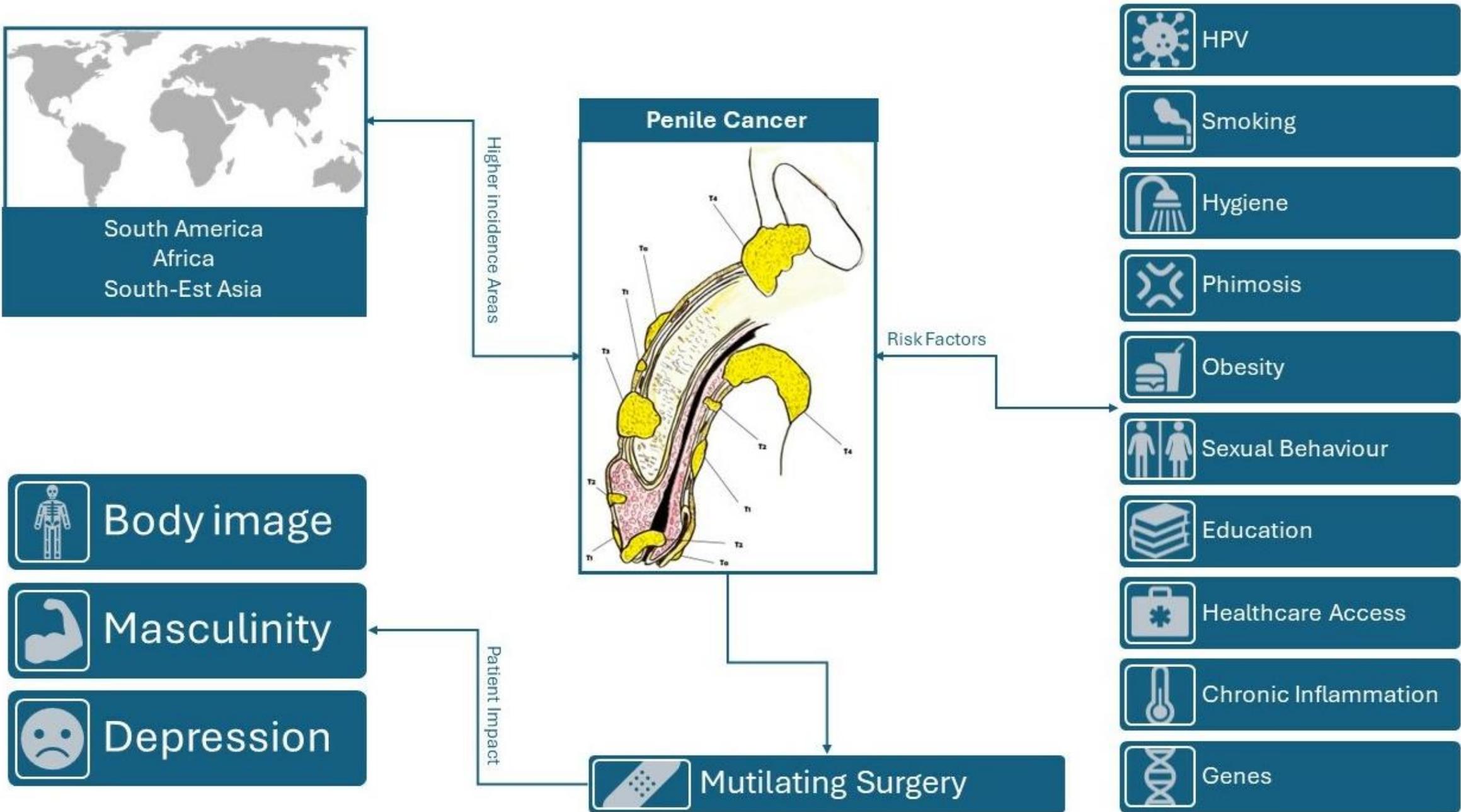
MaTOS Genitourinary
3/22/2025

**Baylor St. Luke's
Medical Center**

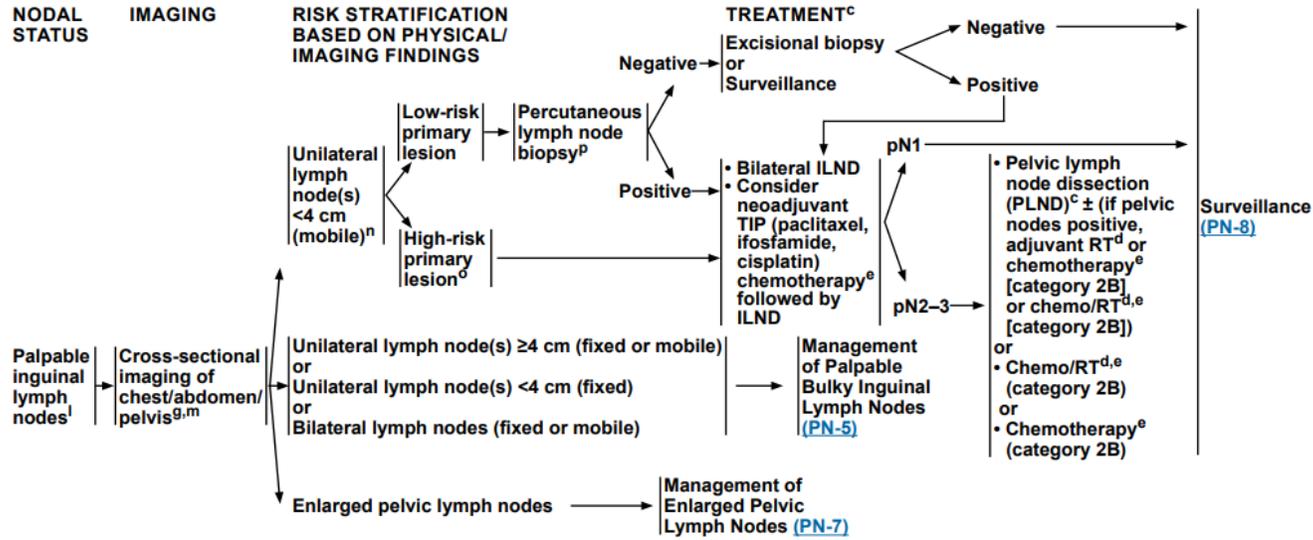
DAN L DUNCAN
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Medicine

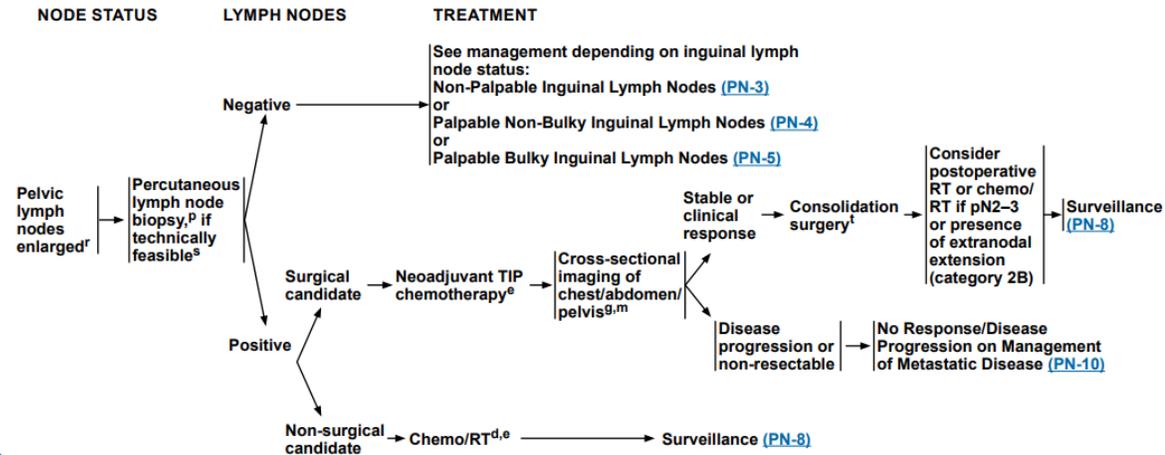




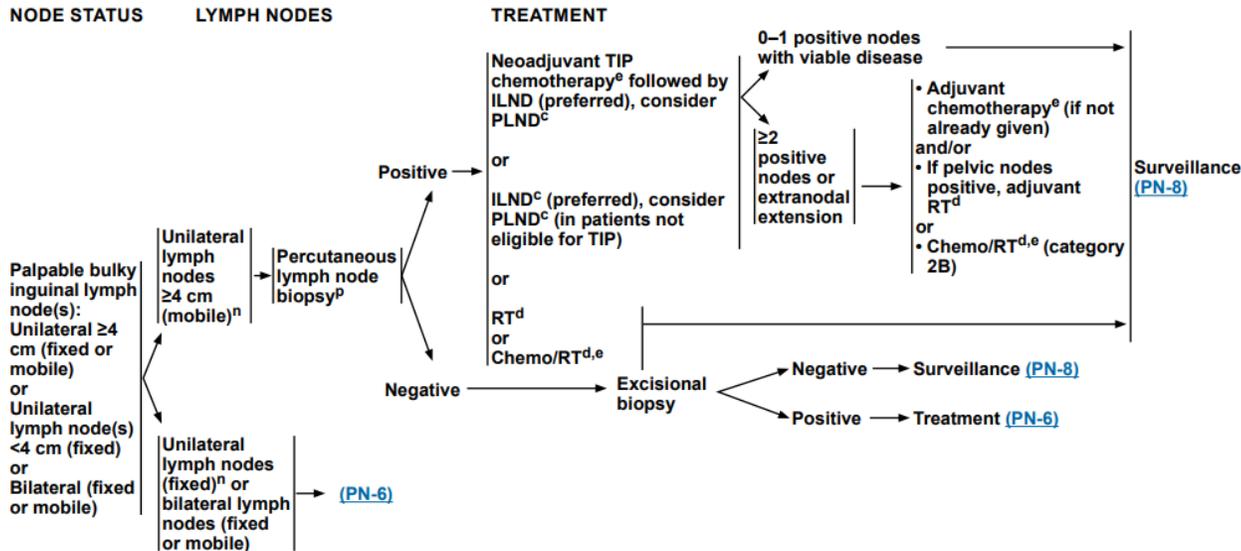
MANAGEMENT OF PALPABLE NON-BULKY INGUINAL LYMPH NODES



MANAGEMENT OF ENLARGED PELVIC LYMPH NODES



MANAGEMENT OF PALPABLE BULKY INGUINAL LYMPH NODES



Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Prior to ILND or PLND
Preferred Regimen
• TIP (paclitaxel, ifosfamide, and cisplatin)

Adjuvant Chemotherapy Following ILND or PLND
Preferred Regimen
• TIP
Other Recommended Regimen
• 5-FU + cisplatin ^{3,4}

First-Line Systemic Therapy for Metastatic/Recurrent Disease
Preferred Regimen
• TIP
Other Recommended Regimens
• 5-FU + cisplatin
• 5-FU + cisplatin + pembrolizumab followed by pembrolizumab maintenance therapy
• 5-FU + carboplatin + pembrolizumab followed by pembrolizumab maintenance therapy

Subsequent-Line Systemic Therapy for Metastatic/Recurrent Disease
Preferred Regimen
• Clinical trial
• Pembrolizumab, if unresectable or metastatic, microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) or mismatch repair-deficient (dMMR) tumor that has progressed following prior treatment and no satisfactory alternative treatment options, ^{6,7,8} or if tumor mutational burden-high (TMB-H), TMB ≥10 mut/Mb in patients who have progressed on previously approved lines of therapy ⁹
Useful in Certain Circumstances
• Paclitaxel
• Cetuximab

EAU-ASCO Collaborative Guideline Update for Penile Cancer 2023

Recommendations	Strength Rating
When surgical staging is indicated, offer dynamic sentinel node biopsy (DSNB). If DSNB is not available and referral is not feasible, or if preferred by the patient after being well informed, offer inguinal lymph node dissection (ILND) (open or video-endoscopic)	Strong
Offer adjuvant radiotherapy (with or without chemo sensitization) to patients with pN2/N3 disease, including those who received prior neoadjuvant chemotherapy	Weak
Offer definitive radiotherapy (with or without chemo sensitization) to patients unwilling or unable to undergo surgery	Weak
Offer radiotherapy (with or without chemo sensitization) to cN3 patients who are not candidates for multi-agent chemotherapy	Weak
Offer patients with distant metastatic disease, platinum-based chemotherapy as the preferred approach to first-line palliative systemic therapy	Weak
Do not offer bleomycin because of the pulmonary toxicity risk	Strong
Offer patients with progressive disease under platinum chemotherapy the opportunity to enroll in clinical trials, including experimental therapies within phase I or basket trials	Strong
Offer radiotherapy for symptom control (palliation) in advanced disease	Strong

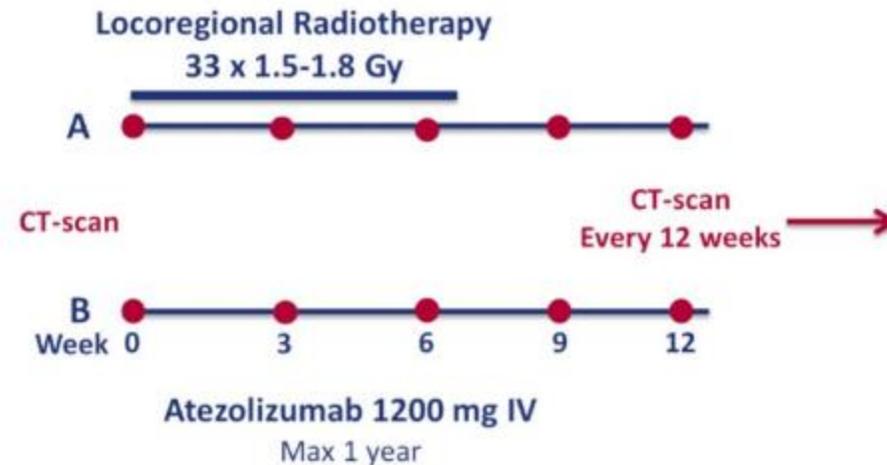
PERICLES: Phase II Trial Atezolizumab +/- XRT for Advanced Penile SCC

PERICLES: A single-centre phase 2 study with two treatment arms (non-randomized)

Advanced penile cancer N=32
Distant metastases OR LRAPC:

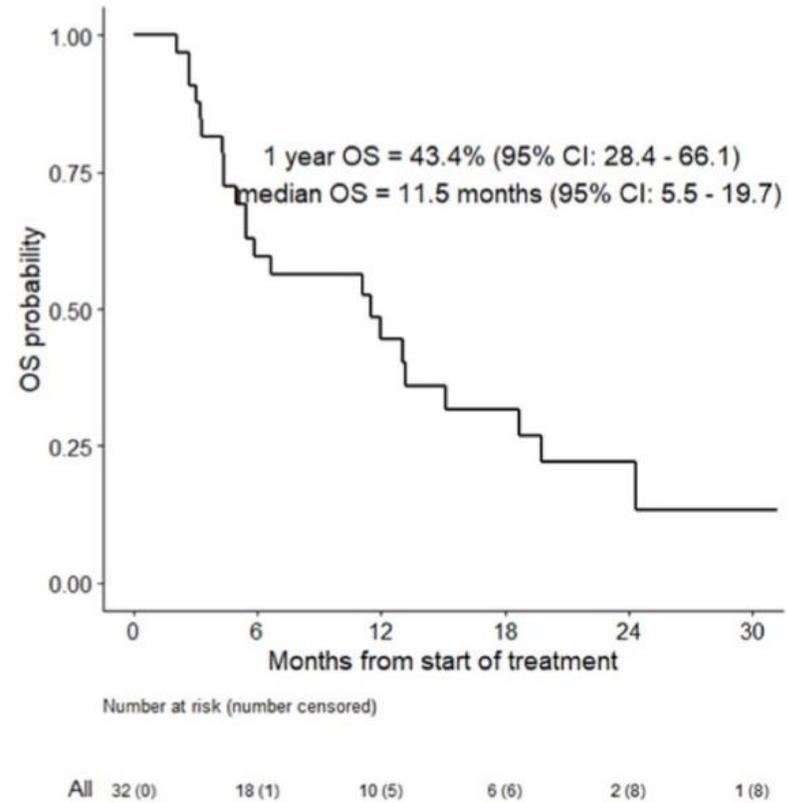
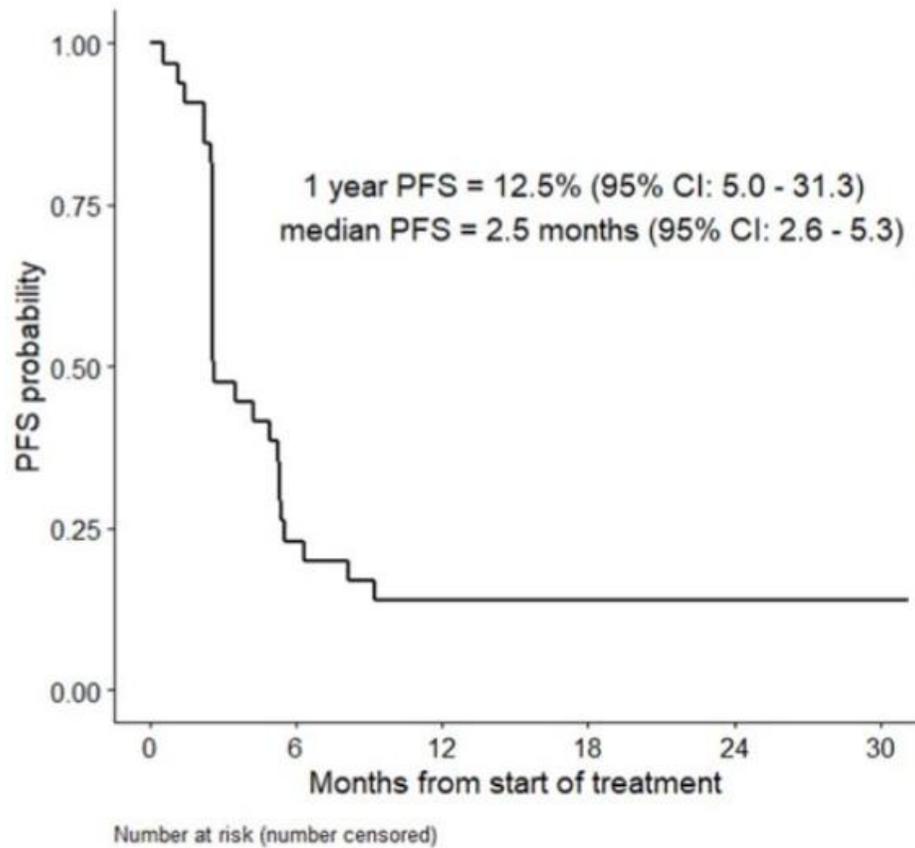
- inoperable primary tumor
- palpable nodes >3cm or fixed
- suspicion of extra-nodal extension
- pelvic node involvement

- WHO 0-1
- Previous treatment allowed except anti-PD-(L)1



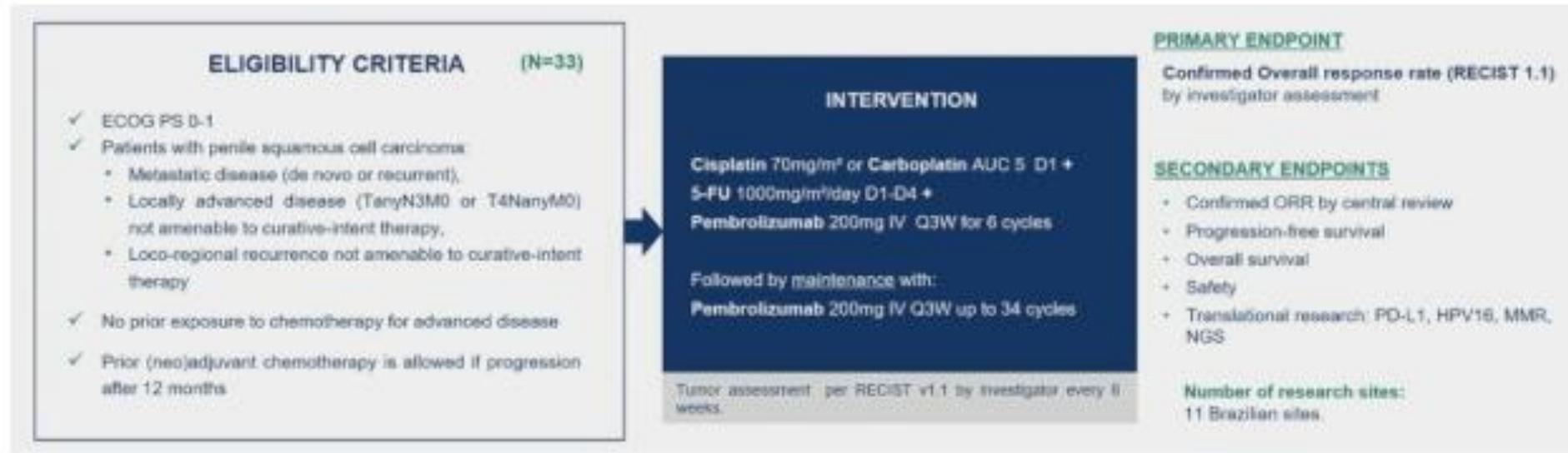
Primary objective: 1-year progression free survival \geq 35%, to exclude 15% (RECIST 1.1)

Secondary objectives: OS, response rate, toxicity (NCI-CTCAE V4)

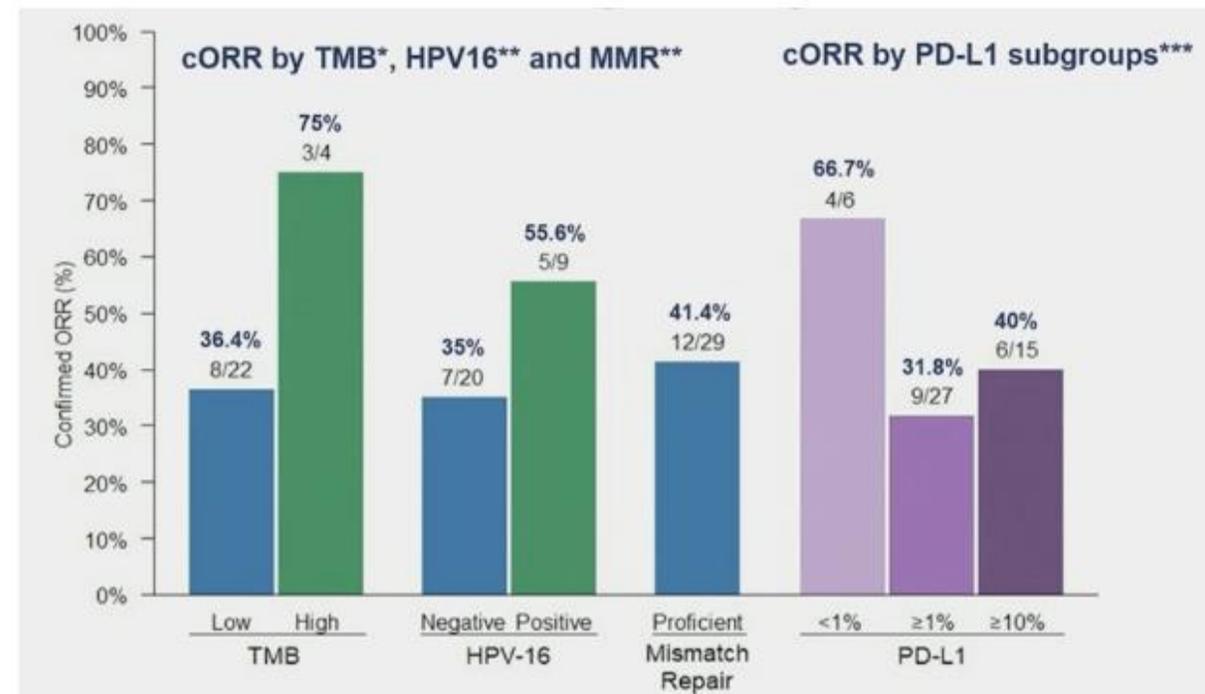
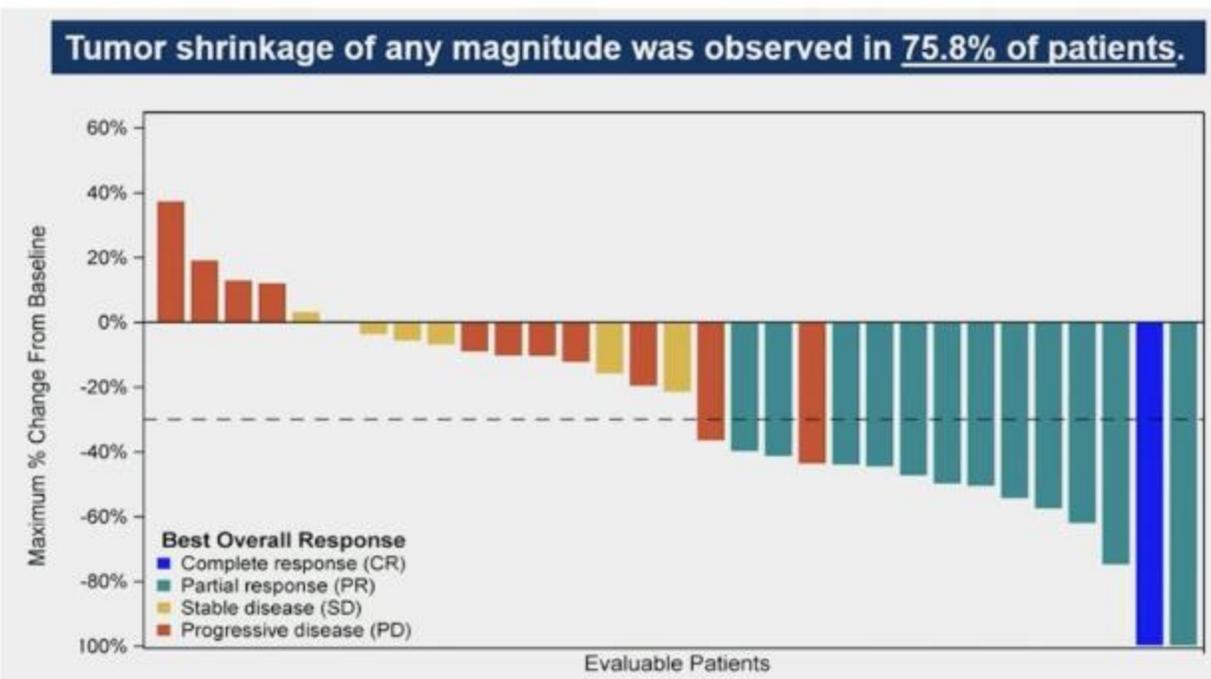


Best overall response in RECIST 1.1. evaluable patients			
	Arm A, n=18 (%): Atezo + RT	Arm B, n=12 (%): Atezo	Total, n=30 (%)
BOR	8 (44)	2 (17)	10 (33)
Complete response	2 (11)	1 (8.3)	3 (10)
Partial response	6 (33)	1 (8.3)	7 (23)
Stable disease	2 (11)	1 (8.3)	3 (10)

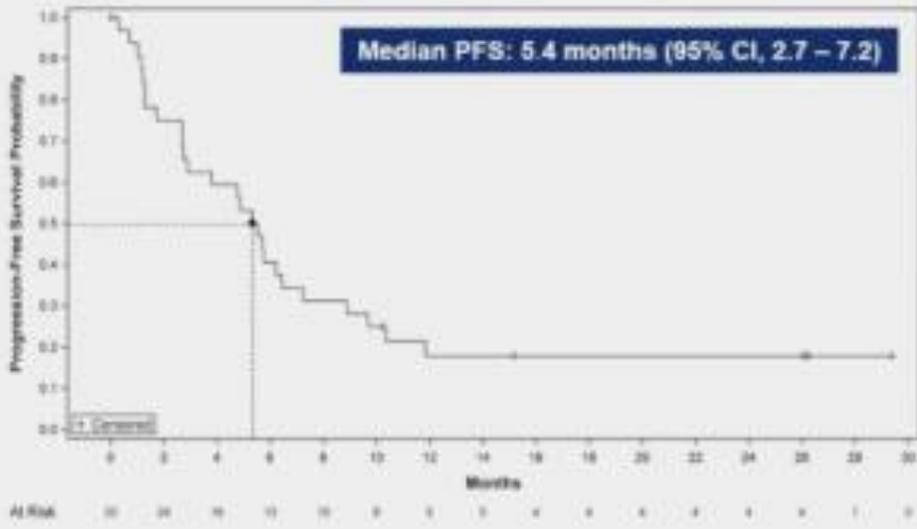
HERCULES: Phase II of Pembrolizumab plus Platinum Chemotherapy as 1st Line Systemic Therapy in Advanced Penile Cancer



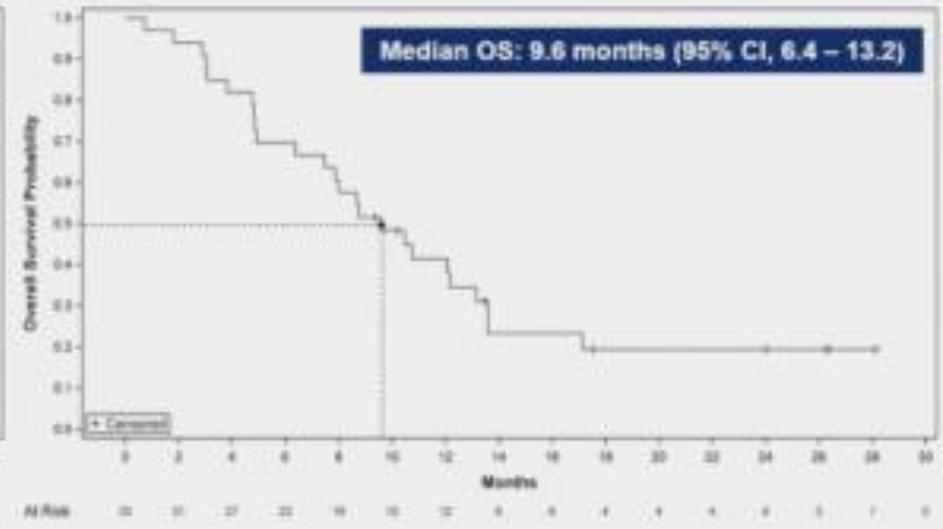
Efficacy Outcome	N=33*
Confirmed ORR by investigator	13 (39.4%); (95% CI, 22.9 – 57.9)
Best overall response by investigator	
Complete Response	1 (3.0%)
Partial Response	12 (36.4%)
Stable Disease	7 (21.2%)
Progressive Disease	11 (33.3%)
Unevaluable**	2 (6.1%)
Confirmed ORR by central review	14 (42.4%); (95% CI, 25.5 – 60.8)
Clinical benefit rate by investigator (CR, PR, SD ≥ 24 weeks)	15 (45.5%); (95% CI, 28.1 – 63.7)



Progression-Free Survival (PFS)



Overall Survival (OS)



EPIC-A: Phase II Trial of Cemiplimab plus SOC Followed by Maintenance Cemiplimab in LA/Metastatic Penile Carcinoma

ELIGIBILITY	INTERVENTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient with locally advanced or metastatic carcinoma of the penis: TxN3M0 or TxN2M0 or T3N1M0 or T4anyN or M1• No previous chemotherapy for treatment of penile cancer• Histologically-proven squamous cell carcinoma of penis or penile urethra• ECOG performance status 0, 1 or 2• Adequate renal, liver and bone marrow function• Measurable disease as per RECIST 1.1	<p>4 cycles cisplatin based chemotherapy* IV Q3W + cemiplimab 350mg IV D1 Followed by maintenance with: 30 cycles cemiplimab 350mg IV D1 Q3W</p> <p>2 years of treatment in total</p> <p>Tumour assessments per RECIST 1.1</p> <p>*SoC chemotherapy: 1) Cisplatin (80mg/m²) D1 / 5FU (4000mg/m²) D1-4 2) TIP (cisplatin 75mg/m², paclitaxel 175mg/m² and ifosfamide 3600mg/m²)</p>	<p>Primary end point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigator assessed (RECIST 1.1) Clinical Benefit Rate (CBR) at 12 weeks <p>Secondary Endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety• CBR at 1, 2, 3 years• Overall response rate (ORR)• Progression Free survival (PFS)• Overall survival (OS)• Quality of Life (QoL) <p>Research sites: 11 across UK</p> <p>Period of enrolment: Jan 2022- Dec 2023</p>
<p>Statistical Considerations: A'Hern (2001) study design with $\alpha = 0.05$ + power $(1-\beta) = 0.8$, assuming 25% meeting the clinical end point is poor treatment ($p_0 = 0.25$) and 50% is a good treatment ($p_1 = 0.5$). Assuming a 10% drop out rate, 29 patients were recruited.</p>		

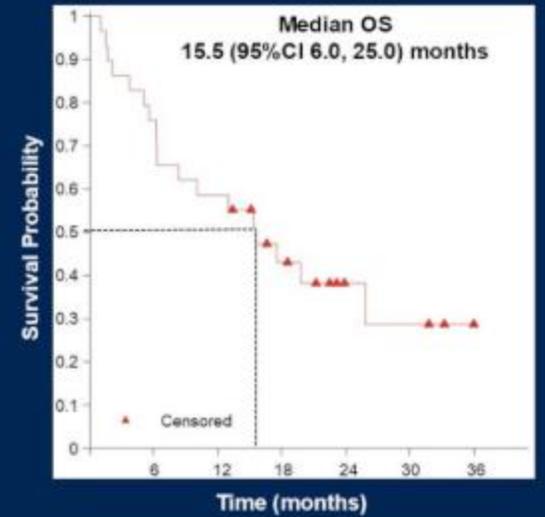
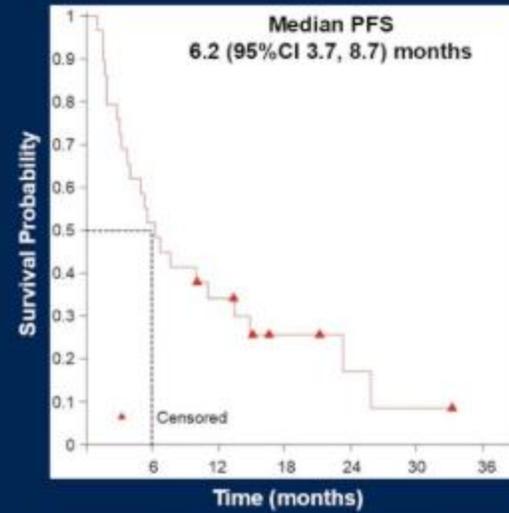
Efficacy: Clinical Benefit Rate (CBR)

Efficacy outcome	N=29
12 weeks	
Clinical benefit rate (CBR)	62.1% (95%CI 44.4%, 79.7%)
CR	0
PR	15 (51.7%)
SD	3 (10.3%)
Objective response rate (ORR)	51.7% (95%CI 34.4%, 68.6%)
21 (12+9) weeks	
Clinical benefit rate (CBR)	48.3% (95%CI 31.4%, 65.6%)
CR	1 (3.4%)
PR	12 (41.4%)
SD	1 (3.4%)
Objective response rate (ORR)	44.8% (95%CI 28.4%, 62.4%)

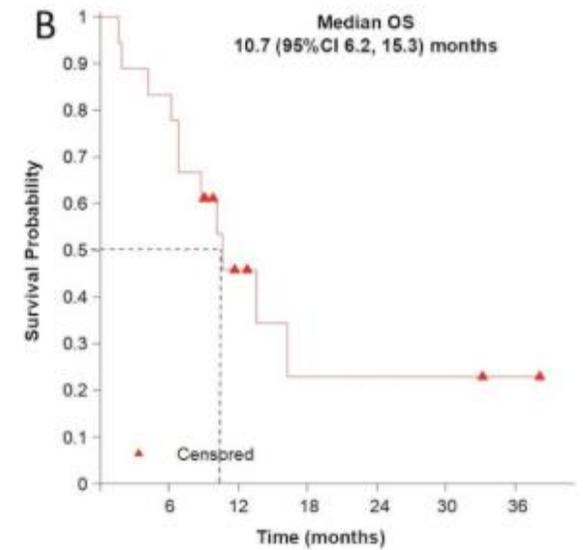
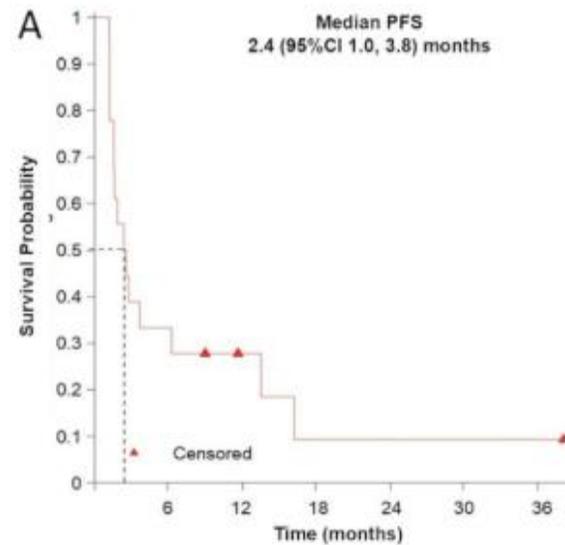
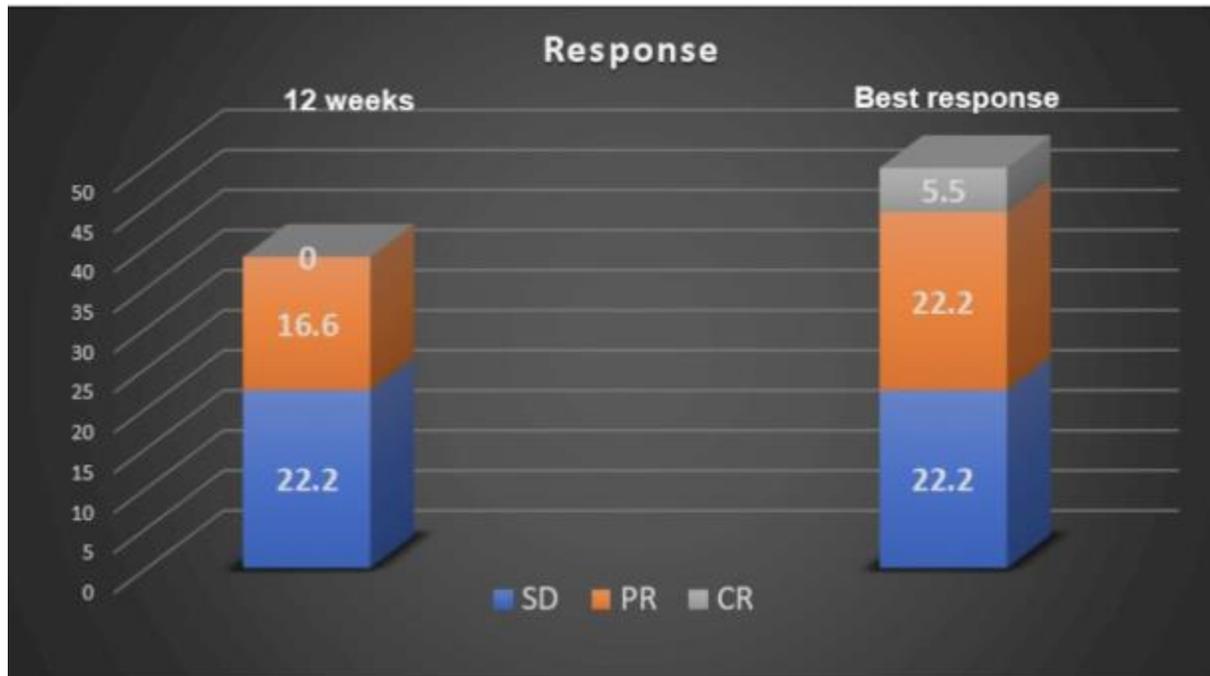


95%CI lower limit for both ORR and CBR is higher than the null hypothesis limit of 25%

Survival outcomes: PFS and OS

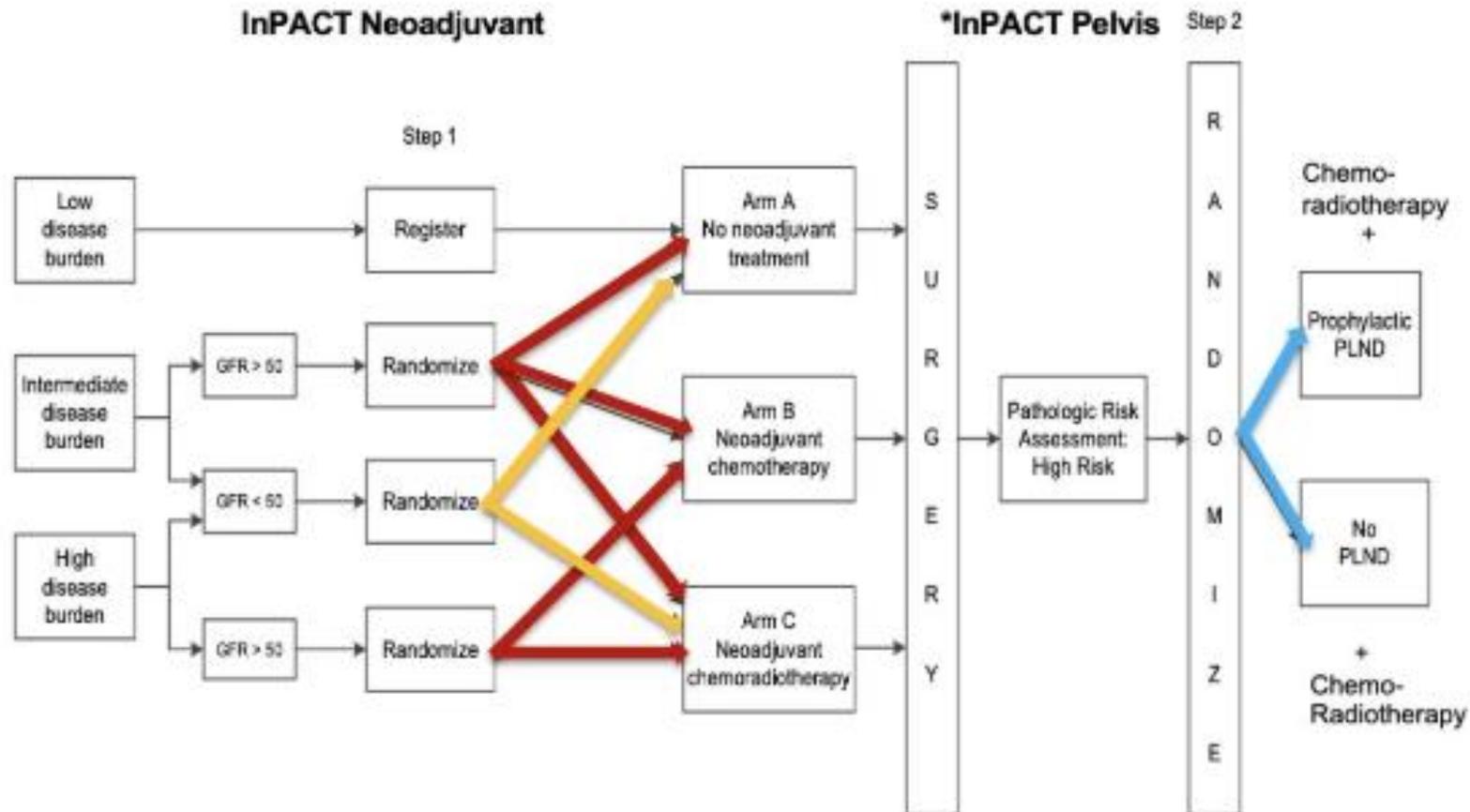


EPIC-B: Phase II Trial of Cemiplimab as First-Line Treatment in Advanced Penile Carcinoma



InPACT (ECOG-EA8314): Phase 3 of ILD Alone or After Chemotherapy with or Without XRT for Patients with Advanced Penile Cancer

Bx proven Squamous Carcinoma Penis
Clinical T any, N1-3
Measurable disease by RECIST criteria



Thank You

